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**RIPLEY URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL
(Derbyshire)**

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year 1950



R. A. RYAN, L.R.C.S. & P.I.
Medical Officer of Health

D. BAMFORD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspector

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY
(Derbyshire)

ANNUAL REPORT, 1950

Chairman of the Council : Councillor A. E. Weekley, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor W. Wright.

Public Health Committee :

Chairman : Councillor W. Wright.

Members : All Members of the Council.

Public Health Department :

Medical Officer of Health :

DR. R. A. RYAN, L.R.C.S. & P.I.

Sanitary Inspector and Shops Inspector :

D. BAMFORD, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerks : Mr. G. Draycott

Mr. N. A. Buxton

Miss C. Land.

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the Year 1950

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ripley Urban District Council :

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Sheldon and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my report for the year 1950. In accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health, contained in Circular 112/50, the report has been drawn up on similar lines to those of previous years and the statistical information can therefore easily be compared.

The Registrar-General gives the estimated mid-year population to be 18,370, an increase of 340 persons over 1949. Total live births and total deaths have again decreased slightly. The birthrate per 1,000 population is slightly higher than that for England and Wales, the death rate from all causes and the death rate of infants under one year of age being appreciably lower. This latter rate, with 5 deaths under one year of age compared with 8 deaths last year and 15 in 1948 is really worthy of note.

The old adage "prevention is better than cure" must have particular reference to immunisation against diphtheria as I am very pleased to report that there has not been a case of diphtheria in your district for very nearly three years. I would, however, reiterate a plea by the Ministry of Health for no complacency in this state of affairs. The absence of the disease makes parents less alive to its dangers and any falling off in the rate of immunisation will only result in its reappearance.

Connected with the absence of febrile diseases is the ridding of the district of insanitary and outmoded forms of closet accommodation and it will be noted in the report of the Sanitary Inspector that the rate of conversion has been maintained.

I would like to support the proposals of the Council for an

overall scheme for the making up and adoption of the numerous private streets in the area, particularly on behalf of medical practitioners and the ambulance service whose vehicles must negotiate these hazards at all times of day and night and in all weather conditions. Allied to this is the need for the opening up of the various cul-de-sacs in the area. To refer to one only, to get to Street Lane from Upper Marehay one must travel back to Ripley or Denby. The existing footpaths between the two areas are well used, particularly by schoolchildren attending the Street Lane school. A connecting road should be considered along with the clearance of obsolete properties at Upper Marehay.

My appreciation should be recorded of the efforts being made to add pleasantness to the approaches to streets and estates by the laying out of flower beds and the planting of shrubs. I see no reason why our various pit-hills, if they cannot be removed, should not at least be hidden beneath plantations of shrubs or trees.

From all the facts and figures which follow it can be agreed that generally the public health has been good during the year 1950.

SOCIALS CONDITIONS AND STATISTICS

Area : Land, 5,391 acres. Water, 20 acres. Total, 5,411 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population,
mid-1950 18,370

Rateable Value

Central Ward, Hartshay, Marehay and Waingroves	£73,480
Butterley Park Ward	£899
Heage, Ambergate, Sawmills and Ridgeway ...	£17,385
Southern portion of Crich	£2,683
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	£94,447

Sum represented by a One-Penny Rate—

All Wards	£352
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The principal occupation in the district is coal mining and during the year opencast coal sites have been worked in various parts of the area. Other industries include Heavy Engineering Works, Agricultural Implement Works, Dye Works, Refractories, Brick Works, Lime Works and the processing of Flax. Factories employing mainly female labour produce hair and fibre cloths, candle wicks, plaited lace, shoe laces, etc.

One new factory has been built for the manufacture of silk stockings and when in production will employ female labour.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births—

	M	F	Total	
Legitimate	143	129	272	
Illegitimate	8	4	12	284

Still Births—

	M	F	Total	
Legitimate	8	—	8	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	8

Deaths of Infants under One Year—

	M	F	Total	
Legitimate	3	4	7	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	7

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks—

	M	F	Total	
Legitimate	2	3	5	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	5

Deaths, All Ages—	93	75	168
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There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY **during the year 1950**

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rates and Analysis of Mortality											Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia			
England and Wales	15.8	0.37	11.6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.10	—	0.02	0.46	29.8*		
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	17.6	0.45	12.3	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.42	0.09	—	0.02	0.49	33.8		
148 Smaller Towns 25,000 — 50,000 Pop. at 1931 Census	16.7	0.38	11.6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.33	0.10	—	0.02	0.45	29.4		
London	17.8	0.36	11.8	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.39	0.07	—	0.01	0.48	26.3		
RIPLEY U.D.	16.1	0.45	9.8	—	0.05	—	0.11	0.33	—	0.05	0.44	24.6		

* Per 1,000 related births.

RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

CAUSES OF DEATH

	M	F	Total
All Causes	93	75	168
1.—Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	1	2
2.—Other Tuberculosis	—	—	—
3.—Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4.—Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.—Whooping Cough	—	1	1
6.—Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7.—Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1
8.—Measles	—	—	—
9.—Other infective and parasitic Diseases ...	1	—	1
10.—Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	2	3	5
11.—„ „ lung, bronchus	2	1	3
12.—„ „ breast	—	3	3
13.—„ „ uterus	—	1	1
14.—Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	3	11
15.—Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	1
16.—Diabetes	—	—	—
17.—Vascular Lesions of nervous system ...	14	10	24
18.—Coronary Disease, Angina	5	7	12
19.—Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	3	5
20.—Other Heart Disease	13	9	22
21.—Other Circulatory Disease	1	—	1
22.—Influenza	5	1	6
23.—Pneumonia	5	3	8
24.—Bronchitis	9	5	14
25.—Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	—	1	1
26.—Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1
27.—Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	1	—	1
28.—Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	1
29.—Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30.—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1
31.—Congenital Malformations	—	—	—
32.—Other defined and ill-defined Diseases ...	17	19	36
33.—Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1	3
34.—All other Accidents	1	1	2
35.—Suicide	—	—	—
36.—Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Hospitals.

(a) General: For accident and medical cases where home nursing not available—The Ripley & District Hospital. (Controlled by Derby No. 2 Hospital Management Committee of the Sheffield Regional Board.)

(b) Maternity: No maternity accommodation available in the area. Arrangements made by medical practitioners through the Derby No. 2 Hospital Management Committee. Three County Midwives are available in the district.

(c) Infectious Diseases: Arrangements are made at the Draycott Isolation Hospital.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) Non-Infectious and Accident Cases: County Council Ambulance Service available as follows:

Ripley U.D. Area, except Ambergate — Langley Mill Ambulance Station.

Ambergate—Belper Ambulance Station.

Ambulance facilities are arranged by medical practitioners and Health Service Officers as and when required.

(b) Infectious Disease: Arrangements made with the County Ambulance Service.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(a) Ante-Natal Clinic: At Ripley Hospital on the 2nd and 4th Fridays in the month from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

(b) Infant Welfare Centres: (1) At the Old Schools, Outram Street, each Monday from 9 a.m. to 12.30 and from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (2) At the Bethel Chapel, Marehay, each Wednesday from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

(c) School Clinic: A Minor Ailments Clinic is held at the Ripley County School on the 3rd Thursday morning in the month. A School Medical Officer is in attendance.

(d) Chest Clinic: Cases of Tuberculosis from the area are put under medical supervision at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Grange Street, Alfreton. Open each Tuesday from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and on Fridays from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Facilities for radiographic examination are available at the Chest Clinic, County Offices Yard, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.

(e) Venereal Diseases Clinics : At the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby, on the following days and hours :

Males :	Females :
Monday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.	Monday, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Tuesday, 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.	Thursday, 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Wednesday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.	
Saturday, 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.	
Children : Friday, 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.	

General Nursing in the Home.

Service now administered by the Derbyshire County Council being the local health authority for the National Health Service.

Laboratory Facilities.

The examination of clinical material, water, milk, etc., is carried out by the County Public Health Laboratory. The following table shows the results of examinations carried out at the laboratory during the year 1950 :

	Pos.	Neg.	Total
Diphtheria	—	19	19
Vincent's Angina	2	15	17
Hæmolytic Streptococci	10	17	27
Sputa for Tubercle bacilli	2	46	48
*Water	1	2	3
*Ice -Cream—Methylene Blue Test	10	26	36
Milk :			
*Methylene Blue Test	—	15	15
*Phosphatase Test	1	19	20
Coliform Test	—	—	—
Tubercle bacilli, Inoculation Test	—	23	23
Miscellaneous	10	23	33
	36	205	241

*Positive — Unsatisfactory.
Negative — Satisfactory.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year. The immunisation service is now administered by the County Medical Officer of Health. All medical practitioners in the district will arrange to give immunising injections free of charge.

Scarlet Fever

32 cases were notified as against 57 last year. 27 cases were removed to isolation hospital and all recovered.

Measles

108 cases were notified, 99 in the last quarter of the year, compared with the epidemic of 320 cases in 1949. No deaths occurred

Whooping Cough

The disease was present throughout the year with a total of 91 cases compared with 66 last year. One death occurred.

Acute Poliomyelitis

The one case notified was admitted to hospital and fully recovered. One transferable death from this disease was recorded.

Food Poisoning

No cases of food poisoning have been notified during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS : NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1950

Age Groups	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	3	2	1	1	1	—	—

PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Types of Disease	Number of Cases notified monthly											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. Total
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	10	3	1	1	2	—	1	—	2	5	6	1 32
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	8	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	3 29
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	6	21	72 108
Whooping Cough	4	6	29	7	6	6	2	6	2	8	4	11 91
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2 5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	2	—	1 9
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	— 3

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1950

Notifiable Disease	At all Ages	Under 1 yr.	Number of Cases Notified										Admitted			
			1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	Age Groups			15-20	20-35	35-45	45-60	Over 60	to Hosp. Deaths	
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	... 32	—	—	2	5	5	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	... 29	9	1	—	—	1	6	—	1	1	—	4	6	2	8	—
Anthrax	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	... 108	1	7	5	13	13	68	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	. 91	6	9	12	18	12	33	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	... 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio- myelitis	... 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. SECTION 47.

No statutory action was taken during the year for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

WATER SUPPLY

The quality and quantity of water supplied to the district has been maintained and particulars of sampling will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part 1 of the Act :

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector)

Premises	Number on Register.	Number of—		
		Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	7	3	1	—
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced	94	35	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced	5	—	—	—
Total ...	106	38	2	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found—				
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Insp.	Referred by H.M. Insp.	No. of prose- cutions.
Want of Cleanliness ...	—	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	2	—	—	—
(b) Defective	—	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> 4 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> 2 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

I am, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Sheldon and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. A. RYAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT of the SANITARY INSPECTOR for the YEAR 1950

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ripley Urban District Council :

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Sheldon and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my fourth Annual Report. The details and figures given attempt to demonstrate that in the twelve months under review the sanitary circumstances of the area have been maintained in many ways and that in particular instances inhabitants have profited by the carrying out of sanitary improvements.

Prior to the operation of the Public Health Act of 1936 legislation spoke of "urban sanitary authorities" but afterwards referred to "local authorities" which had many services to provide allied to environmental sanitation, in the interests of public health. Now we find such services transferred to other authorities and the control of the sanitary circumstances of a local authority's area emerges from a certain amount of obscurity. If this is the intention of our legislators I submit they are right in maintaining that the removal of insanitary conditions in all forms is a vital function of the local authority. The contribution of such work to the general well-being of the public is often not fully realised and I submit further that there is plenty of scope for energies in these matters within this urban district.

Where necessary I have made comments within the various sections of my report but I must at this point thank the members of the Council and the officials of all departments for their assistance during the year.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The following tabular statement gives an overall picture of works carried out during the year.

Area of District	...	...	...	...	...	5,411 acres
Population	...	...	...	...	...	18,370
Number of houses	...	...	...	...	...	5,397

New houses erected during 1950—

By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	48
By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	10

				No. on Register.	Increase or Decrease.	Inspect'ns made.
Bakehouses	...	...	...	9	—	11
Canal Boats	...	...	...	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	—	—	—
Dairies	...	...	...	3	—	18
Factories	...	...	...	101	—	} 10
Workplaces	...	...	...	167	—	
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	1	—	4
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	35	Increase of 7	48
Market-Stalls	...	...	...	74	—	40
Milk Distributors	...	...	...	11	Increase of 1	17
Movable Dwellings (a) Sites	...	...	...	—	—	—
(b) Dwellings	...	...	...	10	Increase of 2	22
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	—	—	—
Outworkers	...	...	...	73	Increase of 21	4
Preserved Food Stores	...	...	...	18	—	40
Shops	...	...	...	384	Increase of 7	78
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	16	—	?

	Inspection made	Notices served Informal	Legal	Nuis- ances Abated
Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits	49	18	8	21
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s ...	17	10	—	7
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s	221	82	—	80
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets	—	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets	22	17	—	17
Provision of Additional Water Closets	5	2	—	3
Provision of Portable Ashbins	72	23	7	31
Dirty Closets	5	—	—	—
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe ...	5	1	—	—
Defec. Waste Pipe, Traps, Inlets, Drains	52	31	1	19
Drains Obstructed	27	20	—	16
Paving of Courts and Yards	13	15	—	5
Roofs, Eaves-Spouts and Down-Spouts	85	63	4	35
Sinks	31	12	—	14
Insufficient Ventilation	—	1	—	1
Windows	26	20	—	27
Dampness	73	36	2	20
Water in Cellars	15	14	—	10
Water Supply	31	17	—	15
Overcrowding	36	1	6	1
Foul Condition of Houses	40	13	—	9
Offensive Accumulations	10	9	—	5
Animals improperly kept	1	2	—	1
Pigsties	6	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	9	4	—	3
Urinals	3	1	—	1
Nuisances not specified above	830	183	2	188
Totals ...	1,684	595	30	529

Complaints

Complaints under the following headings were registered during the year :

General Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Defective Windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Rain Water Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Eaves-gutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ Floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Yard Paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Wall Plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Firegrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Fireranges	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Wash Coppers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective and improper dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Pail and Privy Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Improper Pail Emptying	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inadequate Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Foul Condition of Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blocked Drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective Drainage System	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sewage Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water in Cellars	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Removal of soiled bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foul Condition of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infestation — Bed Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Rodents	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive Smells	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous Walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Improper Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances from Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances from Fowls	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-Emptying of Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Referred to Other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Reference is made below to specific activities under the various parts of the Public Health Act, 1936.

PART 2—SANITATION AND BUILDINGS

It will be seen from the first table above that there has been little need for recourse to statutory action during the year and for this fact my appreciation is due to the co-operation of owners, occupiers, agents and other interested persons with whom I have come into contact. In one instance only complaint was made to the Court for non-compliance with an Abatement Notice. A Nuisance Order was made and complied with.

In common with many other local authorities difficulty has been experienced in securing compliance with notices under Section 75 of the Act for the provision of dustbins. In one case referred to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, on the appeal of an owner served with notice, the Justices ruled in the owner's favour, a decision anticipated in view of similar rulings in the county earlier in the year. The practice of serving informal and legal notice on owners continues except where service on the occupier is clearly indicated. During the year 30 dustbins were provided by owners.

W.C. Conversions

It is pleasing to report another year of good progress in the abolition of insanitary and outmoded forms of sanitary accommodation. 80 pail closets and 7 privy middens have been converted to the water carriage system, the owners of the properties concerned receiving the Council's grant of £5 per conversion. Apart from public health considerations an item of saving can be shown against the expenditure in grants in that the weekly pail emptying service now requires a driver and one man only instead of two. With further progress the number of nights employment per week on this work will be cut down.

In the town area the position is now being reached that a few "isolated pockets of resistance" to requests for conversion still remain and with these I feel that mopping-up operations will have to consist of an overall compulsory conversion scheme in accordance with the Act.

	W.C.'s	Pails	Privies	Waste Water Closets	Total
Accommodation at 31.12.50	4,745	620	35	—	5,400
Closets converted during 1950 		80	7	—	87
Total Conversions under Schemes 		1,308	253	8	1,569

Filthy or Verminous Premises or Articles and Verminous Persons

No statutory action has been taken and where infestation of dwellings has been investigated it has been found slight in extent. Treatments for cockroach infestation have been successful when traced.

Reference was made under this heading last year to the work of the Housing Inspection Sub-Committee of the Council in connection with conditions at certain council houses. This work has continued during the year with very satisfactory results—which leads me to state that none of the properties concerned can now be considered to be within the above definition.

PART 4—WATER SUPPLY

Three samples have been taken of water supplied to the district by the three supplying authorities and satisfactory chemical and bacteriological results were obtained in each case.

Water supplied during the year 1950 :—

By the Derwent Valley Water Board	...	90,230,000	galls.
By the Ilkeston & Heanor Water Board	...	51,545,000	galls.
By the Belper Urban District Council	...	19,054,000	galls.
			<hr/>
			160,829,000 galls.

Water consumed per head of population per day : 23.98 galls.

Provision of Piped Supply.

Samples taken of the well supply to one isolated cottage proved the water to be unsatisfactory and informal action secured the provision of mains supply.

There remain 9 isolated properties in the area not now served by mains supply. Of these one has a spring supply and the remainder have wells.

Informal action secured the replacement of inadequate or corroded service pipes to 15 properties.

PART 5—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

No. of inquiries at infected houses	...	...	...	26
No. of rooms disinfected	...	...	...	54
No. of exclusion notices to schools	...	...	...	24
No. of notices to librarians	...	...	...	21
No. of library books disinfected	...	...	...	54

PART 11—TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

The use of caravans by workers at opencast coal sites has called for the issue of temporary licensing of these dwellings, normally for six-monthly periods. The sanitary conditions laid down have been generally well observed. 10 moveable dwellings were licensed at the end of the year, including the 5 holiday caravans stationed at Chesterfield Road, Heage.

HOUSING ACT, 1936. Housing Statistics.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 1. | Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year : | |
| (1) | (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 82 |
| | (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 206 |
| (2) | (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | 5 |
| | (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 9 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | — |
| (4) | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 82 |
| 2. | Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices : | |
| | Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers | 91 |
| 3. | Action under Statutory Powers during the year : | |
| (a) | Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 : | |
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | — |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices : | |
| | (a) By Owners | — |
| | (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... | — |

- (b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :
- | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : | | | | | | | |
| (a) By Owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

Housing Act, 1949

Two applications by owners for Improvement Grant were considered by the Council but were not acceded to.

Control of Civil Building—Defence Regulation 56a

The licensing of building repair works in respect of housing has continued with the “free” financial limit fixed at £100 and with a ceiling figure for total licensing fixed by the Regional Officer of the Ministry of Works. For works other than housing the Regional Officer has continued to forward applications for consideration and inspection before issue of licence was decided by him.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Statutory sampling is carried out by officers of the Derbyshire County Council.

Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., County Analyst, has kindly supplied the following information :

“106 samples, including 65 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Ripley Urban District Council during the year 1950.

Milk Samples

“Of the 36 routine samples taken from roundsmen, only three samples were reported against. One of these contained a small amount of added water and two were deficient in fat. The vendors were cautioned.

“In addition to the above, samples were taken at dairy premises in the Urban District, following the detection of small amounts of water in bottled pasteurised milk sampled in another area. Informal samples, 29 in all, were taken at different points in the plant, and it was finally established that the source of the trouble was a defective heat exchange unit. This unit was replaced and further samples have proved to be satisfactory.

Other Foods

"A sample of Table Jelly was found to be deficient in sugar and the manufacturers were cautioned.

"The remaining samples were all classed as satisfactory."

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

There are no Government Slaughterhouses in the area. The inspection of cottagers' pigs, slaughtered under licences issued by the Ministry of Food, has continued.

During the year the following amounts of food were found unfit for human consumption, and voluntarily surrendered for disposal. Wherever possible, such food suitable for animal feeding is dealt with under the Council's Kitchen Waste Scheme, and forwarded for sterilisation.

Tinned Foods—	Total Weight (lbs.)
1,020 Tins Vegetables (including Soups)	1,640
112 Tins Fruit and Fruit Juices ...	131½
4 Tins Jams and Marmalades ...	4
226 Tins Various Prepared Meats ...	426¼
613 Tins Milk	535
110 Tins Fish	76¼
71 6lb. Tins Corned Beef (Disposed of by W.M.S.A.)	426
52 ¾lb. Tins Corned Beef (Disposed of by W.M.S.A.)	39
	<hr/>
	3,278 lbs.

Other Foods :

179 lbs. Imported Beef (Dis- posed of by W.M.S.A.)	¼lb. Cream Cheese
782 lbs. Home Killed Beef (Dis- posed of by W.M.S.A.)	9 Meat Pies
390 lbs. Mutton (Disposed of by W.M.S.A.)	135 Eggs
220 lbs. Boneless Manufacturing Meat	3 Jars Jam and Marmalades
30 Home Killed Rabbits	56 Bottles Plums
14 Imported Rabbits	2 Bottles Fruit
37 Imported Ducks	7 Jars Gooseberries
27 lbs. 6 oz. Bacon	3 Jellies
1¾lbs. Ham	5 Jars Lemon Curd
2½lbs. Tinned Ham Trim- mings	14 Bottles Coffee Essence
19¾lbs. Pork Sausages	16 Bottles Sauce
72½lbs. Cheese	19 Bottles Tomato Ketchup
	1 Jar Pickles
	1 Bottle Pickled Cabbage
	233 3oz. Jars Bloater Paste
	15 Boxes Radishes
	224 lbs. Coconut Filling.

Precautions against contamination of food

The oft-quoted "weight of public opinion" would appear to be the sanitary officer's chief ally now that the customer has been roused to demand clean food. It is my opinion that the district is now served by food shops of a good standard of cleanliness and primarily the proprietors should be thanked for their efforts towards this end.

An innovation during the year has been the arrangements I have made to visit the various schools in the district to give talks on personal hygiene to the senior students about to leave school. Some percentage of these children enter food handling trades and it is felt that this scheme, which is welcomed by the Heads of the schools and is to continue from term to term, should in effect be beneficial to the health of the general public.

Ministerial approval has been given to the adoption by the Council of Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. These are based on the Ministry of Food Model Byelaws, Series 1—"Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air"—and come into operation on the 16th April, 1951.

Eighteen premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

No case of food poisoning has been notified during the year.

Ice-Cream

Six premises are registered for the manufacture of ice-cream. Seven applications for the registration of premises for the sale of ice-cream were granted, in each case for the sale of wrapped ice-cream only. Of 26 premises registered for sale 20 sell wrapped ice-cream only. Sampling for submission to the provisional Methylene Blue Test prescribed by the Ministry of Health has continued and results were as follows:—

Grade 1 — 17 samples	Grade 3 — 6 samples
Grade 2 — 9 samples	Grade 4 — 4 samples

The unsatisfactory Grade 3 and 4 samples, where applicable to ice-cream manufactured in the district, caused production methods to be checked and in one instance faulty equipment was put right. Where applicable to ice-cream supplied from outside firms contact was made with the Sanitary Inspector for the district concerned.

Milk Supply

The Council is aware that the scope for activity in this particular field is now limited. Milk retailed in the area has

been sampled for the presence of tubercle bacilli in execution of duties under Part VII of the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949. 19 samples were taken, 18 giving satisfactory results and in one instance the test animal died before a result could be ascertained.

The statutory registrations for the area are as follows :—

No. of registered Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	10
No. of registered Dairies (other than Dairy Farms)	...	...	...	3
No. of licensed Dealers for Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	10
No. of licensed Dealers for Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	9

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

There are 30 licensed slaughtermen in the area.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Details of inspection and action in connection with defects found can be had on reference to the Report of the Medical Officer of Health. Two notices of contraventions were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories for the district and were acted upon.

Co-operation with the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service has been enjoyed for the maintenance of the Statutory Register of Factories.

Outworkers

Lists giving the names of 139 outworkers were received as compared with 127 for the year 1949. The finishing of clothing, particularly children's wear, is the main type of employment. No adverse conditions were found and no action was necessary in connection with infectious disease.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 AND 1936

Duties in connection with the storage of petroleum and carbide of calcium are carried out by the Department under the above Acts. Inspections are made for the observance of conditions of licence. Three new storage tanks for petroleum spirit were installed during 1950.

Total quantity of Petroleum stored	...	...	37,230 galls.
No. of Licences issued to store Petroleum	...	...	58
Total fees collected	...	...	£34 10 0
No. of Licences issued to store Carbide of Calcium	...	...	2
Total quantity of Carbide of Calcium stored	...	...	30 cwts.
Total fees collected	...	...	£1 0 0

RODENT CONTROL

On the 31st March, 1950, the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into operation, repealing previous legislation. Under this Act the District Councils are directly vested with wider powers of control of infestation within their districts whereas under previous Acts powers were vested in County Councils with the right of delegation of functions to county district Councils. Under Section 11 the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries may make grants equal to half of irrecoverable expenditure incurred in the execution of rodent control duties subject to conditions laid down in Circular F.D.P. 1950/3. The rodent control organisation and methods employed by the Department have been considered satisfactory for grant-aid.

During the year satisfactory clearances have been effected at 36 private and business premises and have been charged for. Details of treatments at Council properties are set out below :—

		Poison Takes.			Bodies Found.
		Complete.	Partial.	Nil.	
Sewage Outfall Works—	Northern	5	4	—	5
	Southern	7	13	2	3
	Heage	19	9	3	15
	Thacker Wood	19 holes gassed	—	—	1
	Ambergate	1	2	3	—
	Ambergate	9	9	—	—
	Ambergate	8 holes gassed	—	—	—
Refuse Tips—Old Road, Heage		3	—	—	4
Miscellaneous	... ..	4	12	1	—

Results of Maintenance Treatments of the sewerage systems carried out in February and October are given below :—

	No. of Manholes.	No. of Manholes baited.	Poison takes.		No takes.
			Complete.	Partial.	
February, 1950	489	229	100	—	129
October, 1950	489	257	130	—	127

SHOPS INSPECTION

The Shops Act, 1950, came into operation on the 1st October, 1950, and is welcomed as a purely consolidating Act, repealing legislation dating from the Shops Act of 1912. Whereas no change is made in the existing law provision is made for the introduction of regulations which can include the up-to-date recommendations of the Gowers Committee on shops closing, health and welfare matters.

In an earlier section of the report I have commented on the co-operation of shopkeepers in connection with food handling. I must now couple with that an appreciation of their efforts to smarten the external appearance of their premises to the benefit of the town centre. The attraction of Ripley as a shopping centre is well marked on Saturday, market day, when the main shopping streets are thronged.

A classified summary of shops is set out below for information.

Bakers	...	...	...	7	Fishmongers & Fried Fish				
Boot and Shoe Dealers	...	...	...	20	Shops	...	...	...	23
Butchers	...	...	...	21	Fruiterers & Greengrocers	15			
Chemists	...	...	...	5	Furniture Dealers	...	7		
China, Glass, etc. Dealers	6				Garages & service stations	17			
Clothiers (Tailors, Outfitters, etc.)	...	...	...	26	Grocers & Provision Merchants	...	...	...	37
Coal Dealers & Merchants	35				Hairdressers (Ladies' & Gentlemen's)	...	...	...	15
Confectioners	...	...	...	22	Ironmongers, Paints, etc.	...	12		
Corn & Flour Merchants	...	1			Jewellers	...	...	...	6
Costumiers & Gown Shops	3				Milliners	...	...	...	4
Cycle Dealers	...	...	...	6	Opticians	...	...	...	2
Dairymen	...	...	...	10	Photographers	...	...	...	4
Drapers	...	...	...	3	Restaurants & Cafes	...	7		
Dyers & Cleaners	...	...	...	5	Small General Stores	...	36		
Electrical Engineers & Radio Dealers	...	...	...	14	Stationers	...	...	...	11
Fancy Goods	...	...	...	4	Tobacconists	...	...	...	10
					Wine & Spirit Merchants	...	3		

As Shops Inspector I have had no cause to refer contraventions to the Council for statutory action as these, when found, have been of a minor nature and arising from ignorance of some point of the law and not defiance of it. Closing hours have been maintained as follows:—

Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	...	6.0	p.m.
Fridays	...	6.30	p.m.
Wednesdays (Early Closing Day)	...	1.0	p.m.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES

The services provided by the Department are refuse collection, cesspool, pail and privy emptying and salvage collection. A regular service has been maintained throughout the year with few complaints and such bald statement of fact should be supported by my appreciation of the staff who have laboured to maintain these services, often with teams decimated by sickness. The percentage of hours lost due to sickness from all causes works out at 6.914 per cent. of the total possible working hours.

A 44-hour week has been worked, spread over $5\frac{1}{2}$ days during the 20 mid-winter weeks and 5 days during the rest of the year.

The programme of standardisation of refuse collecting vehicles was completed in August with the delivery of a third Dennis 10 cubic yard refuse vehicle. The two old Shelvoke and Drewry Freighters have been disposed of and the Morris refuse collecting vehicle remains as the stand-by vehicle. The Morris Commercial open lorry has continued in use for salvage collection.

Staff

The staff of the Department is as follows :—

Refuse Collection : 3 Drivers, 3 Bin Collectors, 6 Loaders, 3 Bin Returners.

Refuse Disposal : 4 Tip Face Workers (1 on general salvage duties).

Salvage Collection and Disposal : 1 Driver and Mate ; 1 Baling Press Operator.

Cesspool and Nightsoil : 2 Drivers, 2 Collectors.

Maintenance and Repair Staff : 1 Foreman-Mechanic ; 1 Assistant Mechanic.

Refuse Tips

Refuse disposal by controlled tipping has been concentrated at the Waingroves Tip as this quarry site is now nearly filled and a finished contour blending with the surrounding land is required. One section has already been soiled over. Being a quarry no top soil is available and the procuring of sufficient quantities of suitable covering material will be a problem for some time.

Treatments with Gammexane Dust were carried out during the early summer although infestation was very slight. Spraying with weed killer on the finished sections was also effective.

An estimated tonnage of refuse deposited, based on summer and winter check weighings is 6,951 tons.

The financial details given are for the year ended 31st March, 1951.

Collections

						Tonnage
Number of Dustbins (weekly Collection) ...	...	...	5,757	—		
Number of Privies (collected when necessary) ...			35	—		
Number of Cesspools (monthly service) ...	...	...	134	—		
Number of Pails (weekly Collection) ...	...	...	620	—		
Loads of Refuse from Dustbins ...	...	...	3,414	6,796		
Dustbins emptied per man-hour ...	...	...	10.9	—		
Loads from Privies ...	...	...	49	90		
Loads from Cesspools ...	...	...	1,796	4,490		
Loads of Nightsoil ...	...	...	257	514		
Loads of Salvage (all forms) ...	...	...	865	737		

Costs

A summarised statement of the total cost of the various cleansing services is given below :

1949			1950	
£	£		£	£
5292		Wages—Refuse Collection and disposal	5598	
296		Cesspools	332	
891		Nightsoil	723	
142		Privies	65	
—	6621		—	6718
	620	Superannuation, Insurances		628
	1981	Haulage		2344
	24	Rents		26
	46	Repairs, Chemicals, etc.		17
	139	Sundries		158
	—			—
	9431			9891
	—			—

Below are shown the annual costs of the various services provided :

	1948			1949			1950		
For each Dustbin emptied ...	£1	5	2	£1	5	8	£1	6	0
For each privy emptied ...	£2	4	11	£5	6	8	£3	2	8
For each pail emptied ...	£2	1	2	£1	17	10	£2	1	8
For each cesspool emptied ..	£4	2	0	£4	11	4	£5	2	5
Collection of 1 ton of refuse		15	1		17	7		19	10
Disposal of 1 ton of refuse		1	6		2	0		2	3

EXPENDITURE ON MOTOR LORRIES

Lorry Number:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Type:	S. and D.	Morris	Morris	Dennis	Dennis	Dennis	Dennis
Registration Number:	GRA-320	HRA-756	HRB-382	KRB-356	MRB-918	NRA-229	ORB-894
Petrol and Oils	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Licence and Insurance ..	35 8 9	149 14 3	147 10 2	292 5 5	173 0 8	169 9 5	110 16 9
Depreciation	4 6 3	36 3 3	42 8 9	56 16 3	45 6 11	45 5 2	57 15 1
Loan Charge	—	46 0 0	47 7 6	—	—	—	—
Spares	—	—	—	189 19 0	153 3 4	156 12 2	75 17 1
Mechanic's Wages	1 9 6	61 11 10	114 0 10	173 15 3	22 18 5	23 5 0	17 16 4
Garage Costs	12 13 3	44 1 3	68 18 0	97 10 9	54 13 1	36 16 3	23 4 9
	5 15 8	26 2 4	26 2 5	26 2 5	26 2 5	26 2 4	12 2 10
	£59 13 5	£363 12 11	£446 7 8	£836 9 1	£475 4 10	£457 10 4	£297 12 10
Cost per hour:—	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 1	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cost per mile:—	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	1 5	1 5	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

Allocation of Lorries:

- Lorry Number 1 — Stand-by vehicle—not in use from October.
- Lorry Number 2 — Salvage General.
- Lorry Number 3 — Refuse Collection—Heage area until October.
- Lorry Number 4 — Cesspools (day shift); Pails (night shift).
- Lorry Number 5 — Refuse Collection—Ripley area.
- Lorry-Number 6 — Refuse Collection—Ripley area.
- Lorry Number 7 — Refuse Collection—Heage area (from October).

Salvage Operations

The salvaging of waste paper is in this district, as with most local authorities, the mainstay of the economics of the salvage organisation. Whereas the year was commenced with an assured outlet for waste paper the lower prices being paid coupled with increases in wages and transport costs and additional expenditure in connection with kitchen waste collection led to an attempt being made for release from direction to collect kitchen waste, this being the one item which was becoming uneconomic. Whilst the matter was being pursued, however, the national and even international situation brought about a reversal of the trend of waste paper prices with exhortations for more and more intensive salvaging of this commodity. The overall result of the year's working, as will be seen from the figures below, can be considered satisfactory in view of the above difficulties and the collection of kitchen waste continues.

The segregation of loose tins and light metal scrap has continued throughout the year and loads have been despatched regularly by rail under the scheme organised by the Joint Scrap Survey District Committee.

Annual Totals

Year	Tonnage Collected	Total Income (to £1)
1941	235	£939
1942	443	£1928
1943	491	£1788
1944	533	£1935
1945	461	£1570
1946	429	£1548
1947	496	£2129
1948	495	£2221
1949	503	£2260
1950	533	£2686

The total costs of collection and disposal of salvage for the financial year are as follows :

1949		1950	
£	£	£	£
560	Wages—Salvage	693	
309	Kitchen Waste and Pig Food	315	
869		1008	
53	Superannuation and Insurances	69	
638	Pig Food, etc.	676	
434	Haulage	506	
92	Proportion of Salaries, Establishment, etc.	139	
£2086		£2398	

Details of Salvaged Materials Sold

					Tons.cwt.qrs.lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper (all grades) ...	...	...	...	...	177 1 0 17	1306	15	11
Tins ... ..	...	...	...	...	99 9 2 0	158	19	7
Raw Kitchen Waste ...	...	...	...	...	148 9 2 0	408	6	0
Concentrated Pig Food ...	...	...	...	...	87 16 0 0	637	9	0
Textiles ... ..	...	...	...	...	4 19 0 18	91	8	9
Metal ... ..	...	...	...	...	12 18 3 0	27	18	5
Bones ... ..	...	...	...	...	1 9 2 14	8	9	11
Bottles and Jars ... ..	...	...	...	...	16 0 9	3	3	3
					<hr/> 532 19 3 2 <hr/>	<hr/> £2642	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 10 <hr/>
Bonus on Waste Paper ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	43	10	0
						<hr/> £2686	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 10 <hr/>

I must finally express my appreciation of the keenness and co-operation displayed by the foreman and members of the Cleansing Staff.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Sheldon and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. BAMFORD.

